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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/801,985	03/08/2001	Mikael Linden	460-010145-US(PAR)	5859

7590 06/08/2004
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EXAMINER

KLIMACH, PAULA W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

DATE MAILED: 06/08/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/801,985

Applicant(s)

LINDEN ET AL.

Examiner

Paula W Klimach

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Applicant is advised of possible benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), wherein an application for patent filed in the United States may be entitled to the benefit of the filing date of a prior application filed in a foreign country.

 Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Finland on 03/08/2000. It is noted, however, that applicant has ~~not~~ filed a certified copy of the FINLAND 20000529 application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Specification

The spacing of the lines of the specification is such as to make reading and entry of amendments difficult. New application papers with lines double spaced on good quality paper are required.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

“reamble,” should be preamble page 1 line 10.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2, 11, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dent et al. (6,098,878) in view of Weiss (5,168,520).

In reference to claims 1, 11, and 19, Dent discloses a system used to connect to a wireless network using an electronic device (column 4 lines 16-21) that uses a smart card as an auxiliary device (column 5 lines 26-32). The smart card is used with the wireless telephony device to create a secure wireless data communication (column 6 lines 13-20); therefore linking to the system and another communication device using the encryption key stored in the smart card.

Although dent discloses an auxiliary device working with the cellular telephony, Dent does not disclose the auxiliary device providing a means for manually entering a key code that includes at least one selector for selecting the key code or an element of it.

Weiss discloses a smart card that allows the user to manually enter a user PIN (key code). The means for entering the code comprises at least one selector, which is arranged to select the key code (part 12 Fig. 1).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the smart card disclosed by Weiss in the wireless system disclosed by Dent. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it is desirable to avoid storing the PIN in the device because someone obtaining the device surreptitiously may through sophisticated means be able to determine the PIN or password in the portable device.

In reference to claim 2, the key code (encryption key) disclosed by Dent that is stored in the smart card is a secret key code used for encryption or identification (column 6 lines 13-20).

Claim 8 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dent and Weiss as applied to claim 1 and 19 above, and further in view of Terauchi (5,396,650).

Dent and Weiss do not expressly disclose the use of a wireless card reader.

Terauchi disclose a wireless device that reads the data on the card and therefore performs the function of a wireless card reader (column 3 lines 35-55).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the wireless card reader disclosed by Terauchi in the wireless system disclosed by Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because this would enable the user to enter their PIN or identification information in a secure way.

Claims 3, 5, 9, 13-17 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dent and Weiss as applied to claims 1 and 11 above, and further in view of Krishnan (20020110237 A1).

In reference to claims 3 and 12, although Weiss discloses a system wherein the selector is used to select the key code as shown in the rejection of claim 1. Dent and Weiss do not disclose selectable disc-like selector that is capable of being rotated to corresponding to the key code.

Krishnan discloses a system wherein the input keys are disc-like (Fig. 7) and the position of the key changes, where in the change of position is similar to rotation of a disc (page 10 paragraph 0104).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the updated version of a keypad in the system of Krishna in the card of

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Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would better utilize the space on a keypad (Krishnan paragraph 0008).

In reference to claim 5, Dent discloses the key code consisting of at least two elements, such as numbers (column 6 lines 13-20). Dent and Weiss do not expressly disclose entering the key code by successive selection sequences, wherein each selection sequence corresponds to one said element.

The system disclosed by Krishna discloses selecting the data by successive selection sequences of the buttons on the keypad to make up a value (page 5 paragraph 0053).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the updated version of a keypad in the system of Krishna in the card of Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would better utilize the space on a keypad (Krishnan paragraph 0008).

In reference to claim 9, Dent and Weiss do not disclose the selection sequence is composed of at least one predefined position of the selector, or at least one predefined motion of the selector, or a combination of said position and said motion.

Krishna discloses the selection sequence is composed of at least one predefined position of the selector, or at least one predefined motion of the selector, or a combination of said position and said motion (page 5 paragraph 0053).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the updated version of a keypad in the system of Krishna in the card of Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would better utilize the space on a keypad (Krishnan paragraph 0008).

In reference to claim 13, wherein the key code is selected by rotating one, and only one rotatable selector in 35 predetermined successive positions corresponding to the key code.

Dent and Weiss do not disclose the key code selected by rotating one and only one rotatable selector in 35 predetermined successive positions corresponding to the key code.

Krishna discloses a keypad system with a primary key and any number of secondary keys (page 8 paragraph 0093). The secondary keys are selected by performing a movement of the key that is similar to a rotation (page 5 paragraph 0054).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the updated version of a keypad in the system of Krishna in the card of Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would better utilize the space on a keypad (Krishnan paragraph 0008).

In reference to claims 14 and 16, wherein the selector is rotated a predetermined number of revolutions between the different positions.

Dent and Weiss do not disclose the key code selected by rotating a predetermined number of revolution between the different positions.

Krishna discloses a keypad system with a primary key and any number of secondary keys (page 8 paragraph 0093). The secondary keys are selected by performing a movement of the key that is similar to a rotation (page 5 paragraph 0054).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the updated version of a keypad in the system of Krishna in the card of Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would better utilize the space on a keypad (Krishnan paragraph 0008).

In reference to claims 15 and 17, characterized in that the key code is selected by rotating one, and only one, rotatable selector into predetermined successive positions corresponding to the key code in such a way that the direction of rotation is always changed to the opposite between the different positions.

Dent and Weiss do not disclose a system characterized in that the key code is selected by rotating one, and only one, rotatable selector into predetermined successive positions corresponding to the key code in such a way that the direction of rotation is always changed to the opposite between the different positions.

Krishna discloses a keypad system with a primary key and any number of secondary keys (page 8 paragraph 0093). The secondary keys are selected by performing a movement of the key that is similar to a rotation (page 5 paragraph 0054). Therefore the selector disclosed by Krishna would be configured with only one primary key and the number of secondary to allow that entry of the key codes. The direction of the rotation would depend on the key code to be entered.

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the updated version of a keypad in the system of Krishna in the card of Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would better utilize the space on a keypad (Krishnan paragraph 0008).

Claims 4, 6-7, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dent and Weiss as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Rahman et al (5627355).

In reference to claim 4, Dent and Weiss do not disclose the auxiliary device comprises one, and only one, selector which is arranged for entering a key code consisting of at least two elements, such as numbers.

Rahman discloses a card that contains one selector for entering a key code consisting of numbers (Fig. 2 parts 20 and 22).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the one selector as in the system of Rahman in the system of Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because having one point of activation would reduce the occurrence of errors.

In respect to claims 6 and 18, Dent and Weiss do not disclose accepting the already selected key code or its selected element, said selector is arranged to be pressed or said auxiliary device is provided with a control button (Activation Button).

Rahman discloses a system wherein accepting the already selected key code (column 2 lines 44-65) is arranged by pressing a control button (Fig. 2 part 20 Activation button).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the one selector as in the system of Rahman in the system of Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because having one point of activation would reduce the occurrence of errors.

In reference to claim 7, Dent and Weiss do not expressly disclose storing the selected key code in the memory of the auxiliary device, the means comprising a position detector which is arranged to read the key code selected by the selector and processor controlling the operation for processing and storing the key code in the memory.

Rahman discloses a system in which the selected key code is stored in memory and a position detector is arranged to read the selected key code and a processor controlling the operation for processing and storing the key code in the memory (Fig. 1a).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use the one selector as in the system of Rahman in the system of Weiss. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because having one point of activation would reduce the occurrence of errors.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dent, Weiss, and Rahman as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Fraccaroli.

Dent, Weiss, and Rahman do not expressly disclose the transmission between said auxiliary device and said another electronic device is arranged to be performed by using a wireless communication method, such as Bluetooth WLAN.

Fraccaroli discloses a cellular wireless device a network using Bluetooth WLAN (column 3 lines 1-30).

At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to use Bluetooth WLAN for the transmission between the auxiliary device and another electronic device as in Fraccaroli in the system of Rahman. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because it would be ideal for systems that do not require long-range communication.

Conclusion

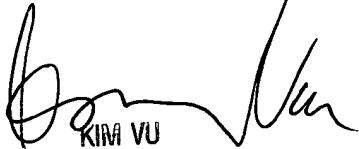
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paula W Klimach whose telephone number is (703) 305-8421.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thr 9:30 a.m to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on (703) 305-4393. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PWK
May 29, 2004


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